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that in the pine-barren bellwort we have a distinct species, which should be called *Uvularia nitida*, and which is much more closely related to *U. puberula* than it is to *U. sessilifolia*. The preceding table will show the chief differences between the three species.

From the above it may be noted that the differences between *U. nitida* and *U. sessilifolia* are very pronounced, while those between *U. nitida* and *U. puberula* are much more slight. This last-named species is variable, and incomplete specimens from the South, in the Columbia University herbarium, show a close approach to *U. nitida*. The species, however, as a rule, seem decidedly distinct, when represented by good specimens. The style character is apparently especially constant, although it may depend to some extent on the age of the flowers. As between *U. sessilifolia* and *U. puberula* this distinction is well shown in the Illustrated Flora (figs. 988, 989).

NEW YORK CITY.

A KEY TO THE WHITE AND BRIGHT-COLORED SESSILE POLYPOREAE OF TEMPERATE NORTH AMERICA — I

BY WILLIAM A. MURRILL

KEY TO THE GENERA

Context white.

Tubes hexagonal, arranged in radiating rows, context thin.

A. HEXAGONA

Tubes mostly shallow, marginal and obsolete, hymenium hydroid or irpiciform at a very early stage.

B. IRPICIPORUS

Tubes normally poroid, sometimes irpiciform from the rupture of the dissepiments at maturity.

Hymenium at length separating very smoothly from the context.

C. PIPTOPORUS

Hymenium not separating as above.

Pileus very soft, spongy and elastic throughout.

D. SPONGIPORUS

Pileus more or less firm, flexible or rigid.

Context duplex, spongy above, firm below, surface sodden and bibulous.

E. SPONGIPELLIS

Context not duplex as above.

Pileus fleshy-tough to woody and rigid.

Surface anoderm, rarely zonate.

Hymenium more or less smoke-colored at maturity.

F. BJERKANDERA

Hymenium white or pallid.

Context fleshy to fleshy-tough, friable when dry. **G. TYROMYCES**

Context punky to corky, not friable when dry.

H. TRAMETES

Surface pelliculose, zonate. **I. RIGIDOPORUS**

Pileus thin, leathery and more or less flexible, surface usually zonate.

Hymenophore preceded by a cup-shaped body.

J. PORONIDULUS

Hymenophore not as above.

Hymenophore normally pileate, tubes small and regular. **K. CORIOLUS**

Hymenophore semi-resupinate, tubes large and irregular. **L. CORIOLELLUS**

Context bright-colored; some shade of yellow or red.

Pores red.

Context soft and spongy.

M. AURANTIPORELLUS

Context firm.

Tubes unchanged on drying.

Tubes fragile, surface anoderm.

N. PYCNOPORELLUS

Tubes firm and regular, surface pelliculose.

O. PYCNOPORUS

Tubes orange-colored, becoming dark and resinous on drying.

P. AURANTIPORUS

Pores yellow.

Q. LAETIPORUS

A. THE SESSILE SPECIES OF HEXAGONA

1. Tubes unequally hexagonal, the radial walls longer.

2

Tubes equally hexagonal.

H. cucullata (Mont.) Murrill

2. Tubes large; surface of pileus decorated with imbricated reddish-brown fibrils, which disappear with age.

H. alveolaris (DC.) Murrill

Tubes much smaller, the mouths rarely over 1 mm. long and 0.5 mm. broad; surface of pileus glabrous.

H. striatula (E. & E.) Murrill

B. THE SPECIES OF IRPICIPORUS

1. Teeth 1 cm. or more long, pileus usually large and thick.

I. mollis (B. & C.) Murrill

Teeth less than 0.5 cm. long; pileus thin and shortly reflexed.

I. lacteus (Fr.) Murrill

C. THE SPECIES OF PIPTOPORUS

Pileus compressed-ungulate, surface smooth, context thick, milk-white.

P. suberosus (L.) Murrill

D. THE SPECIES OF SPONGIPORUS

Pileus 6-10 cm. broad, surface tomentose to glabrous, tubes large, lacerate.

S. leucospongia (Cooke & Hark.) Murrill

E. THE SPECIES OF SPONGIPELLIS

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Pileus more than 1 cm. thick, usually large. | 2 |
| Pileus less than 1 cm. thick, small or medium. | <i>S. galactinus</i> (Berk.) Pat. |
| 2. Tubes white or slightly discolored. | 3 |
| Tubes becoming very dark-colored and resinous. | <i>S. fissilis</i> (B. & C.) Murrill |
| 3. Margin of pileus thick and rounded. | 4 |
| Margin of pileus thin, not rounded. | 5 |
| 4. Tubes large, 1 mm. or more across. | <i>S. unicolor</i> (Schw.) Murrill |
| Tubes much smaller. | <i>S. occidentalis</i> Murrill |
| 5. Surface conspicuously hairy. | <i>S. borealis</i> (Fr.) Pat. |
| Surface nearly glabrous. | <i>S. delectans</i> (Peck) Murrill |

F. THE SPECIES OF BJERKANDERA

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Hymenium smoke-colored when young, soon becoming black. | |
| | <i>B. adusta</i> (Willd.) Karst. |
| Hymenium pallid when very young, becoming blackish with age. | 2 |
| 2. Tubes round, equal and rather thick-walled at maturity; plant not fragrant. | |
| | <i>B. fumosa</i> (Pers.) Karst. |
| Tubes angular, unequal, thin-walled and lacerate at maturity; plant fragrant. | |
| | <i>B. puberula</i> (B. & C.) Murrill |

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

SHORTER NOTES

GYMNADENIOPSIS NIVEA IN SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.—While botanizing near Bennett, Cape May Co., N. J., July 24, 1907, in company with Mr. S. S. Van Pelt, I found a number of orchids growing in a very wet bog. While these were as yet only in early bud, I took them to be *Gymnadeniopsis nivea* on account of the slenderness of the leaves and the appearance of the old flower stalks, a few of which were still standing. Later trips to the spot by Mr. Van Pelt and others proved the correctness of my identification, so that I am now able to add this interesting species to the flora of New Jersey. On August 13 and September 4, it was in full bloom and was found also in several adjoining bogs. Another plant that occurred with it, unquestionably native, is *Boltonia asteroides*, heretofore known only as an introduced species in New Jersey.

BAYARD LONG.

ASHBOURNE, PA.

RYNCHOSPORA RARIFLORA IN SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.—While visiting the station of *Gymnadeniopsis nivea* described by Mr. Bayard Long, on August 4, 1907, I discovered a patch of